

WEST STREET HOTEL,
Nos. 41, 42, 43 & 44 West St.,
NEW YORK.
A TEMPERANCE HOUSE,
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.
ROOMS \$5 and 15 cents per Day. CHARGES
very MODERATE. The best meats and vegetables
in the market. BEST BEDS in the
city. GROCERIES, &c. 25c.
B. T. BABBITT, Proprietor.

CLARK PICKENS,
General Blacksmith
PARISH, N. Y.
SHOP NEAR THE DEPOT.
Special attention given to
Horse Shoeing and Ox Shoeing.

Mr. Pickens has the only convenience for ox
shoeing in this vicinity. Terms low. Work
well done and money paid by sending
me as Pickens intends to be at his shop
constantly. Parish, July 18, 1873.

H. C. BEALS,
Photographer,
Jefferson St., Mexico, N. Y.
All the illustrations of Pictures, from Life size
to the smallest, can be made on silk or canvas.
Coloring in Oil or Water Colors done to order.
SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO COPYING.
PHOTOGRAPH TO SUIT PURCHASER.

IRON in the Blood

AN IRON TONIC
SYRUP

MAKES THE WEAK STRONG.

The Peruvian Syrup, a Protected
Solution of the Protodote of
Iron, is so combined as to have
the character of an elixir, as
easily digested and assimilated
with the blood as the simplest
food. It increases the quantity
of Nature's Own Vitalizing
Agent, Iron in the blood, and
enriches it, "simply
by Tonifying up Invigorating
and Vitalizing the System. The en-
riched and vitalized blood per-
meates every part of the body,
repairing damages and waste,
searching out morbid secre-
tions, and leaving nothing for
disease to feed upon."

This is the secret of the won-
derful success of this remedy in
curing Dyspepsia, Liver Com-
plaint, Dropsy, Chronic Diar-
rhœa, Bowls, Nervous Affections,
Chills and Fevers, Humors,
Loss of Constitutional Vigor,
Diseases of the Kidneys and
Bladder, Female Complaints,
and all diseases originating in
a bad state of the blood, or ac-
companied by debility or a low
state of the system. Being free
from Alcohol, in any form, its
energizing effects are not fol-
lowed by any debilitated con-
dition, but are permanent, infus-
ing strength, vigor, and new
life into all parts of the system,
and building up an Iron Con-
stitution.

Thousands have been changed
by the use of this remedy, from
weak, sickly, languid, listless
to strong, healthy, and
happy men and women; and
invalids cannot reasonably hope
to give it a trial.

See that each bottle has PERU-
VIAN SYRUP blown in the glass.
Pamphlets Free.

SETH W. EYRE & SONS, Proprietors,
No. 1 Milton Place, Boston.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.

BUY THE BEST:
THE BUCKEYE
MOWER & SELF-RAKING REAPER
OFFICE GREENWICH, N.Y.
FACTORY PONTEVIA
MANUFACTURED BY ADRIANCE PLATT & CO.

For 12 Fayette St., Utica, N.Y.
L.S. SIZES & PRICES TO SUIT ALL FARMERS.
Descriptive Circulars Forwarded by Mail.

DR. FLINT'S
QUAKER BITTERS
FOR YOUR
CARRIAGES.
FOR YOUR
WAGONS.

I am exercising the same care
in Manufacturing and
selecting my stock
as I have for
years, and it is bearing
its fruit in an increasing trade.

On hand fine assortment of
TOP and OPEN BUGGIES, PONY
WAGONS, PLATFORM SPRING
WAGONS, &c.

If you want your old Buggies or Wagons
repaired and re-painted in a workman-
like manner take them to my shop. All
work warranted.

My prices are low to suit the times.

Remember the place, Main St.,

near Academy. LEWIS MILLER,

Mexico, April 1, 1874.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—In pursuance
of a. v. H. Kenyon, Special Sec-
retary of Oswego County, one of which
is among others having claims against Ebenezer E.
Menter, late of the town of Mexico, in said
county, deceased, to present their accounts, with
the value of the same, to the undersigned, at the
office of T. W. Skinner, in Mexico, A.D.,
or before the 1st day of July, 1874, or they will
lose the benefit of the statute in such case made
and provided.—Dated Mexico Dec. 31, 1873.

ARTEMESIA MENTER.

Dr. H. S. Flint & Co.

At their Great Medical Depot,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

T. W. SKINNER, Executor.

22-4m 64 to 68 Washington St., N. Y.

\$10 TO \$20 per day. Agents want-

ed everywhere. Particulars free. A. H. BLAIR & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

23-5m P. O. Box 4010.

Factory, foot of 52d St., N. Y.

Just so, Hetty; that was very true.

tempted or expected. Why? Because

they have worked like oxen, and not like

men, and have depended on muscle alone,

instead of making it an auxiliary of the

mind, and they treat themselves to the

luxury of a good, long, hearty growl at

members of all industries for combining

to oppress the poor farmer.

Many of these complaints are true, and

we ought to be ashamed of ourselves that

such is the disgraceful fact. Here is a

class of people exceeding any other in

numbers and wealth, and claiming supe-

rior industry, intelligence and morality,

complaining of being oppressed. We

ought either to cease our boasting or our

whining.

Let us take a candid look at the situa-

tion and see if there is any good reason

why the great majority should be gov-

erned and oppressed by a small minority.

Effects follow causes; results are accom-

plished by action, even where the actors

are unseen. Look at our state and na-

tional governments, and who are the

men to whom we entrust this great re-

sponsibility! Look at boards of trade,

industrial expositions, and, in fact, any

great project for the advancement of

science or industry, and you will find

at its head, and the moving spirit thereof,

a lawyer, doctor, preacher, student, mer-

chant, or almost anything but a farmer.

These men rule the nation. They shape

the laws, and make the channels of trade,

good, substantial farmers and farmers'

wives. I for one think it is high time

that farmers become organized and work

more together. When physicians meet

in convention, as they often do, it is cus-

tomary for some of their members to

read papers for the entertainment and

instruction of the assembled M. D.s.

When R. R. men have a conven-

tion of active experience in R. R.

business do the talking and have charge

of the meeting. Mechanics and machin-

ists have their organizations; shoemakers

have organized themselves into the order

of St. Crispins, and lawyers feel compet-

ent to address conventions of their own

profession. But when farmers meet in

agricultural societies it has been cus-

tomary to select a lawyer, doctor, editor,

or politician to tell us what he knows about

farming. The idea very rarely occurs

to the managers of such institutions that

a farmer might have anything to say on

such occasions which should be either

appropriate, interesting or instructive.

When these professional oracles open their

mouths, we are edified with a rehearsal

of such ideas as may be prevalent in the

community, served up in a great variety

of forms and presented in a most differ-

ent and beautiful lights.

Lawyers and doctors paint the nobles-

ness and independence of the farmer's

life in beautiful colors. They tell us we

are the most intelligent, moral, healthy

and industrious class in the country and

all our present is calm and our future

happy. Merchants tell us that no busi-

ness is so sure and free from care as ours.

Politicians laud in stentorian tones the

"honest yeomanry," "the sinews of the

land," "the coarse blouse of homespun

which covers the true and honest heart,"

and deigns more of equally fulsome and

nauseating stuff.

Some soft-handed agricultural editors

give long dissertations on employing

spare moments for some useful purpose.

They tell us how rainy days may be la-

boreously used in mending old rakes

handles and winter evenings utilized by

pounding oak logs into basket stuf while

our wives and daughters can only

watch idly from the window.

When the British and Tories attacked

New London, Conn., in 17— and set a

prize on the head of Governor Griswold,

the latter fled to the town of L.

With his cousin, Mrs. Marvin, hid him

for some days, in a secluded farm-house.

But at length the subtle for discovered

his retreat; and one sunny afternoon in

May he was routed from his hiding place,

by the tidings that a band of horsemen

were approaching to capture him.

His only chance to escape was to reach

the mouth of the little creek, which

emptied itself into the Connecticut river,

just above the entrance of the latter into

Long Island Sound. There he had a

boat stationed, with two faithful attendants

hidden beneath the high banks of the

creek. The distance from the farm-

house to the boat was two miles by the

usual traveled road. But a little sheep-

path across the farmer's orchards would

bring him to the road, only a mile

from the boat; and save a quarter's

length of his fearful run for life.

Her tormentors did not stay any lon-

ger to bother or question her. They had

got, as they supposed, the information

which they wanted; and pushed rapidly

on down to the river. Now the Governor

had arranged a signal with his boatmen,

that a white cloth by day, or a light in

the night displayed from the attic win-

dow of his hiding place, which was just

visible at the mouth of the creek, should

inform them if he were in trouble, and

put them on the alert to help him. As

soon, therefore, as he started from his

cousin's, the signal floated from the win-

MEXICO INDEPENDENT
MEXICO, THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1874.
News of the Week.

The American pilgrim have left Rome for rest and recreation.

The state editorial convention closed Thursday, after visiting Niagara Falls.

The republicans of Maine state convention, Thursday, renominated Nelson Dingley, Jr., for Governor. The platform adopted favored an immediate commencement of return to specific payments and endorses the President's veto of the currency bill.

The National Butter and Egg Convention at Indianapolis, Thursday, adopted resolutions recommending the establishment of an inspection system by which responsibility for inferior goods may be located, and that butter be classed solely with regard to quality and not with reference to the locality of production.

The House Pacific railroad committee, on Friday, refused to appoint a committee to investigate the affairs of the Central Pacific railroad.

The government of New Brunswick introduced a free, non-sectarian school act, which, being made a question at the polls, was sustained in the election of Friday.

On Friday, a petition bearing 12,000 signatures was sent to the President, protesting against the laying of the cornerstone of the new government building at Chicago, with Masonic ceremonies.

The President has approved acts as follows: An act to increase the pensions of soldiers and sailors who have been totally disabled; an act providing that all persons who are now entitled to pensions under the existing law, and who have lost either an arm, or an above the elbow, or a leg, or above the knee, shall be rated in the second class, and shall receive \$24 per month, provided that no artificial limbs or commutes, or therefor shall be furnished to such persons as shall be entitled to pension as under this act.

The success of the Congress on International Law called to meet at Brussels is considered very doubtful.

A meeting of the Philadelphia Book Trade Association, Saturday, resolutions were adopted protesting against the enactment of a reciprocity treaty with Canada.

The bill granting relief to Susan B. Anthony was reported adversely and the committee discharged from further consideration.

The Conference Currency bill has passed the Senate and House by a two-thirds majority, and has received the President's signature.

On Tuesday the Senate passed a bill authorizing the coining of a twenty cent silver piece.

Congress adjourned at six o'clock, Tuesday evening.

The State Prohibition Convention at Auburn, Tuesday adopted a platform, and nominated Myron H. Clark for Governor, J. L. Baggs for Lieutenant-Governor and Horace V. Howland for Judge of the Court of Appeals.

The internal revenue receipts for the fiscal year exceeded the estimates of the Commissioners \$160,000.

The Pope on being presented with a copy of the address, sent from the United States to Archbishop Ledochowski, spoke very cordially of America, and said the United States is the only country where he is recognized as Pope by the government.

Terrible Catastrophe in a Church.

A SYRACUSE CHURCH FLOOR GIVES WAY DURING A FESTIVAL.

SYRACUSE, June 23.—An appalling catastrophe occurred here to-night. A strawberry festival was being held at the parlors of the Central Baptist church, when, without any premonition, the floor gave way about half past nine, precipitating the room full of people into the story below. The parlor was on the second floor, and the room underneath was also full. The fire alarm was immediately given, and the firemen hurried to the scene. Some 10,000 people were there. Five dead bodies have been taken out, and the work has hardly commenced. Probably a hundred persons were more or less injured, many very seriously.

Midnight.—The following were taken out dead: Dr. O. Wainwright, Mrs. E. Austin Barnes, Mrs. James M. Crow, Mrs. J. E. Karr, Miss Jessie Carpenter, Mrs. Abigail Vedder, of Utica; Miss Gracie Holmes, Miss Winnie Collins, aged thirteen; Hattie Leonard, about six years old; John Austin Ostendorf, a boy nine years old; Miss Minnie Thomas, Frank Collins, aged 14; Ruth Horton, aged 12. Mrs. Dr. Wainwright will undoubtedly die. Ex-Alderman Austin Barnes is very seriously injured. Mrs. West reported dead. Rev. Dr. H. Eddy is slightly injured.

LATER.—We learn from the Syracuse Standard (kindly handed us by our station agent, Mr. C. L. Webb), that fourteen persons were taken out dead, and that two more are reported killed. Between fifty and sixty were injured, many of them dangerously, and some of whom cannot survive.

STILL LATER.—A dispatch says that up to one o'clock p. m., yesterday, two more deaths had occurred, and that several of the injured will be crippled for life.

CUSTOM TAILORING.

We ALL CONSIDER IRON—the embodiment of strength and power, but how few are aware that it is this same element in the system that gives us strength and vigor, and that an insufficiency of it causes weakness and debility. The Peruvian Syrup, a protode of Iron, is prepared expressly to supply this vitalizing element.

Toothache proceeds from a gout in the face, operating upon the exposed nerve of a decayed tooth. Rub the gum thoroughly with the finger, wet with Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, heat the face well, and lap a flannel wet with the liniment on the face, also put a little of the liniment into the cavity of the tooth on cotton.

The system frequently gets out of order and should be at once regulated, else other troubles will ensue; when physic is needed take Parson's Purgative Pills; they are a safe, wholesome and natural medicine.

AT THIRTY-FIVE THE AVERAGE AMERICAN DISCOVERS THAT HE HAS AN "INTERNAL STOMACH,"—and goes into the hands of the doctors for the remnant of his life. Prevention is better than cure, but Dr. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS will both cure and prevent dyspepsia, diseases of the skin, liver, kidneys and bladder and all disorders arising from an "internal stomach."

33-4

MARRIED:

At Scriba, N. Y., June 18th, 1874, by Rev. S. George, Mr. Marcus D. Pitcher, of Marion, N. Y., to Miss Lavina M. Davis, of Scriba, N. Y.

DIED:

In South Richmond, May 22, Mr. Joel Tubbs, aged 69 years 3 months and 20 days. He died a Christian.

COAL.

The following are the prices for coal: GRATE, 7.60; EGG, 7.60; STOVE, 8.05; CHESTNUT, 7.65; CHARCOAL, per bushel, 20. All coal must be paid for when delivered.

V. PERINSON.

SHIPPING AGENTS.

Syracuse Northern Railroad.

GOING NORTH—LEAVE:

	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Syracuse Creek Ju.	9 11 20	9 11 20	5 45	4 30
Central Square,	9 30	12 30	5 45	4 30
Hastings,	9 03	9 27	1 57	5 55
Parish,	5 10	10 10	2 04	6 03
Colgate,	5 15	12 21	2 08	6 03
Holmesville,	5 20	10 31	2 22	6 07
Pulaski,	5 45	11 20	2 36	6 45
Sandy Creek Ju.	12 00	2 53	7 10	

GOING SOUTH—TRAINS LEAVE:

	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sandy Creek Ju.	9 11 20	9 11 20	5 45	4 30
Pulaski,	9 30	12 30	5 45	4 30
Holmesville,	9 42	12 30	4 55	3 05
Union Square,	9 56	12 38	5 55	4 14
Colgate,	10 04	12 47	5 30	4 05
Hastings,	10 18	12 53	5 42	3 27
Malboro,	10 27	12 53	5 10	8 43
Central Square,	10 42	12 53	6 20	8 53
Syracuse,	11 35	2 10	8 00	9 50

S. R. CO. CONNECTIONS.

Leave Syracuse, N. Y. C. & H. R. R. as follows: Westward—Direct Road—6:00 a.m.; 7:30 a.m.; 1:30 p.m.; 5:00 p.m.; 7:55, 11:55 a.m. p. m. Auburn Road—6:00 a.m.; 11:45 a.m.; 2:45, 5:00 p.m. The trains arrive in Syracuse on the Y. C. from the westward, improved Rail Roads, and the collection in full guaranteed by the Company. Lenders subject to no expense. Full abstract of Title, Condition, Description, &c., made to apply to any lawyer in New York or New England references and full information sent on application. SAMUEL MERRILL, State Governor of Iowa, Des Moines, Ia.; JAS. B. HEARTWELL, Sec'y, Des Moines, Iowa.

J. J. BELDEN, Superintendent.

Syracuse, June 3, 1874.

42 A line of Coffees, burnt or green, from 25 cts. to 45 cts., at COBB BROS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia!

That hydrocephalic disorder, with its sad depressions, Spots, Sick Headache, Stomach, Spleen, Eructations, Loss of Appetite, Wan Appearance, and Nervous Debility, all indicating imperfect digestion and assimilation of food, and thereby lack of nutriment, necessary to the support of the body, can be effectively treated by the famous HOOFLAIRD'S GERMAN BITTERS, the specific prescription of that eminent German physician Christian W. Hooflaird, of Langensalza, Germany, the author of works on the various functions of Nature to vigorous health. The efficacy of this remedy is daily acknowledged by the many subjects of its treatment, who now number in many marches of distinction by the crown heads and nobility of Europe. It tones the stomach to healthy action, regulates the bowels, tones the torpid liver, promotes natural perspiration, and removes all obstructions to the various functions of Nature to vigorous health. 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HOME AND COUNTY.

Anniversary Exercises of Mexico Academy.

After three days of clouds and rain sufficient to afford excuse for all who wished to stay away from the examinations. Friday dawned auspiciously, and growing clearer as it grew older, did all that good weather could add to the pleasantness of the always pleasant closing exercises of the academic year. At half past nine in the morning a goodly audience had gathered in the Methodist church, clergymen, teachers, trustees and others occupying the large platform.

A new and, to our mind, very appropriate feature of this anniversary was the introduction of music by the pupils in that department of the school under the direction of Mrs. Parker, the teacher, assisted by a few others. All the accompaniments were executed by Mrs. Parker, who is well-known as a superior teacher and musician.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Green, of Staten Island. The greeting glee was sung by several members of the school who did themselves credit. Prof. Coon announced that the orations and essays of the students were their own production.

"A Mind," by W. H. Ballou, of Mexico, was a plea for culture, that mental training which makes man a power. It was delivered slowly, distinctly and forcible.

The essay of Miss Payne, of Mexico, began by quoting the inscription on a sundial, "I mark only the hours that shine." All have golden hours. Among those most golden, are those of prayer in childhood, the expectant hours of youth, seasons of converse with kindred minds, those of the Sabbath, and we look for the brightest, golden hours in Heaven.

"It Seems," by Miss Fannie Becker, of Mexico, told of the frequent discrepancies between the seeming and the real. The earth which seems so solid is but a shell, the bell seems to stop ringing but does not end by seeming, happy are often miserable. People are better and sometimes happier than they appear through love of God. Night seems dark but reveals more of creation than day, what may we not then hope that death will bring. The essay showed much thought and was admirably read.

W. H. Wightman, of Parish, thought the American Indians are regarded a curious people, principally because we know so little of them and his oration was chiefly a discussion of their origin. An instrumental duet was very successfully executed by Carl and Gertie Stone.

W. S. Rogers, of Parish, said that to be great did not consist in being rich or having a college diploma. One must learn to think and make the most of himself. Men are like trees either in the forest or in the open field. The former depend upon their neighbors and are easily uprooted by tempests; the latter send out roots far and deep and are strengthened by storms.

"All the World," by Miss Olive Eddy, of Mexico, was full of thought. The variations in the world in size she made as many as the persons that estimate it. The Jews mistook Judas for the world, 10° for 360°. And people mistake its contents as well as its size. The traveler's world is not necessarily largest and brightest, and any world is full of *comparative unless seen by the eyes of the soul*.

"Guarded Jewels," by Miss E. A. Tubbs, of Mexico, was a poem in blank verse. Gems are gathered at great cost, highly prized and carefully guarded. Knowledge, goodness, and truth are things to be toiled for and guarded, and true wisdom is the pearl of greatest price.

Mr. George Severance, of Mexico, analyzed the character and career of Charles Sumner, considering the scene and the actor; our nation as it was when Sumner took his place in the Senate, and the work he accomplished there. His personal gain was the satisfaction of seeing the blacks made free.

"There's a Sigh in the Heart" was sung sweetly by Miss Nellie Hall and Miss Jennie Calkins.

The next oration on the programme was of necessity omitted on account of the illness of its author, Mr. C. G. Alton, and, much to our regret, we failed to hear of "The Coming Man."

"Lighted Windows," an essay by Miss Gertie R. Stone, of Mexico, opened with a ship in a storm at night, its bearings lost and fearing hearts of the seamen, when the light from a well-known light-house is discerned and again all is well. Such a purpose may we serve in lighting up our souls with love that will shine out in many ways to help our fellow beings.

Mr. Chas. Wright, of North Scriba, had for his subject The Coming Woman. The coming woman will be liberally educated, have a finer physical development, will cast aside the masks she now wears and with the right of suffrage, will work a revolution in politics.

"La Reve," an instrumental solo played by Miss Fannie Becker, called forth applause.

One other matter deserves notice at our hands. The Syracuse and Chenango Railroad Company have recently effected a junction of their road with the Syracuse Northern Road, and now claim the payment of one half the cost of connection. If it shall be found that such claim has a legal basis, it is hoped that the managers of the Chenango road will at least temporarily waive their demands rather than press the Syracuse Northern railroad to the extremity of suffering foreclosure of its second and third mortgages.

"Self-Reliance" was the theme of Mr. John Severance, of Mexico, who spoke vigorously of its necessity. It is the key that unlocks difficulties—it is casting away crutches. Who would win must work. The world is full of human lobsters, lying idle somewhere, waiting for success to come. Fortunes are better made than inherited, and difficulties rather than facilities make men.

"Stars," an essay, was read by Miss Jennie Calkins, of Pulaski. What are the stars? Are they angelic harps? They are thoughts of God in the heavens, grouped, God's families. We are daily walking among stars, we are stars differing one from another in glory. Washington, Lincoln and others are stars in our nation's sky—but the Bright and the Morning Star is the Star of Bethlehem.

"Cause and Effect," oration by Mr. W. H. Loomis, of Vermillion. Effects in nations and with individuals were traced back to causes. Of these life is a continued chain—difficulties are frequently causes rather than results.

"Two Merry Minstrels," sung by Mrs. Coon and Miss Mary Ford, closed the exercises for the morning. In the afternoon they were opened by an instrumental duet by Misses Fannie and Cora Becker.

"Opportunities," by Carl H. Stone, of Mexico, was put in the form of a sermon with the following passage from Julius Caesar, Act 4, Scene 3, for a text:

"There is no tide in the affairs of men, Which, taken at the flood, lead on to fortune; Unlaid, all the voyage of their life is bound in shallows and miseries."

In the wrong time, work as hard as we may, nothing will be accomplished,

but opportunities are frequently made. Nothing is more sad than to look back upon opportunities unimproved. The oration evinced study and was carefully written.

"Sunshine and Shadows," by Miss Ella F. Goodell, of Mexico. The beauty of an engraving comes from black lines made on a white ground, thicker and blacker in the shadows, without which there could be no expression, no bright lights. The analogy between this and human experience was pleasantly carried out.

The essay by Miss Lizzie E. Cowles, of Osceola, was "The Old or The New," which shall we have? Memory presides over the past, action over the present. But the new is built upon the old, and it cannot remain a matter of question or choice. We must choose both. The essay was full of well-rounded periods, and was distinctly read.

"Reformers," by Mr. E. J. Stone, of Mexico, closed the literary exercises of the students. "To be as good as our fathers we must be better." Reformers appear when needed; when the world is ready to move there is always some one to lead. The oration treated largely of the mistakes of reformers, and was well written, and finely delivered.

"Slumber not Darling," song and chorus, was sung by Prof. and Mrs. Coon, Miss Jennie Calkins, and W. H. Ballou.

Prof. Coon, in behalf of the trustees, and with a few appropriate remarks, awarded diplomas to the graduates, G. L. Stone, Ella F. Goodell, Lizzie E. Cowles, and E. J. Stone.

After an instrumental trio, well played, by Misses Ida Smith, Gertie Stone and Cora Becker, the annual address was given by Hon. R. H. Tyler, of Fulton. "I'm Happy as the day is long" was then sung by Prof. and Mrs. Coon, Miss Ford, Mr. Miller and Dr. Becker, and the benediction by Rev. Mr. Hewitt closed the exercises.

We hear but one expression concerning this anniversary of Mexico Academy—that the students, without exception, acquitted themselves with honor.

Ice Cream and Strawberry Festival.

There will be on the evening of Tuesday, June 30th, a grand festival in the basement of the W. M. Church, at Prattville, which basement has been lately fitted up. The guests will be served with well-flavored dishes of ice cream, strawberries, and other luxuries. Let each themselves courteously invited, and come.

By Order of

J. E. JONES, /
E. TRIPP,
O. W. HEAD, / Com-

The Syracuse Northern.

At a meeting of directors and stockholders of the Syracuse Northern RR., of Syracuse, on the 16th inst., the directors submitted this report:

On the first day of June, 1873, the company had practically paid its floating debts (except some unsettled land damages) with the proceeds of the second and third mortgage bonds sold. The company commenced the year with only said land damages and the interest on its mortgage bonds, as it became due to provide for. The earnings of the road during the two years ending June 1st, 1874, were \$1,429,425. Year ending June 1st, 1874, \$1,165,721.19. The operating expenses during the year last named were \$123,709.83 leaving a balance of net earnings of \$42,011.30, which has been applied to the payment of the interest of the first mortgage bonds of the road, amounting to \$500,000; interest in gold, \$35,000. At the present time last year's interest is due on the second and third mortgage bonds. Amount of said bonds \$600,000; interest in gold, \$42,000.

You are called together to consult with the directors, and if possible to devise some means to pay said past due interest. You will remember that a meeting similar to this was held in 1872 to provide for a then existing floating indebtedness. This indebtedness was afterwards mostly provided for by the issue of said second and third mortgage bonds.

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DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

Devoted to the Interests of the Deaf-Mutes of the State of New York.

TERMS:

One copy per annum, in Advance, \$1.50 if not paid within six months \$2.50; Clubs of 10, \$1.25; in advance; Single copies, Five Cents.

No notice will be taken of anonymous communications. All communications must be accompanied with the name and address of the writer, not necessary for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Correspondents are alone responsible for view and opinions expressed in their letters.

Sent to all business letters to be directed to H. C. RIDER, Editor, Mexico, Oswego Co., N. Y.

[Contributions to the Editorial Correspondence to be sent in the name of the writer, either to the above, or to F. L. SELLINEY, Associate Editor, Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, Station M, New York City.]

Persons whose subscriptions have expired will be notified by the name of X opposite their names at the top of the paper.

New York Institution Report.

The report of this institution, its fifty-fifth, is quite late this year. It is hardly as interesting as some of its predecessors, though the report of the examination of the High Class will be found very readable. The principal says something here and there, and his remarks on the importance of drawing to the deaf are especially commendable, and he can be forcibly quoted as sustaining conventions of the deaf, about which there was so much discussion last summer and fall.

The report of the directors contains this paragraph, which we quote as an official authority of the cause of the changes to be made next fall:

"In view of the increasing number of pupils in the institution, and the desire of administrating its affairs on the most economical basis, the Executive Committee have been entrusted with the duty of devising some plan for reducing expenditures in all departments, and to the Committee of Instruction, in joint session with the Executive Committee, the duty of reducing expenses in the educational department. The result of the labors of both committees has been very gratifying, and we hope to show by the end of this year a much smaller total of expenditures, with no decrease in the general efficiency of the institution."

The expenditures of the institution during the year have been \$173,425.64; receipts, \$156,827.61; deficiency, \$16,598.03.

As will be seen by the letter of Dr. Peet in the April *Annals*, the educational department has been singled out to furnish a direct saving, and consequently the corps of instructors will be reduced from thirty to sixteen after the first of September next.

The Death of Prof. J. R. Burnet.

We are greatly pained to chronicle the death of John R. Burnet, A. M., for many years a professor in the New York Institution.

We were putting in type, that honored man's manuscript, when we received by telegram from our Associate the following sad announcement: "John R. Burnet is dead." It startled and pained us, and it was some time before we could fully realize that he, from whom, scarcely a week ago, we received a letter in his usual vigorous style, had fallen.

He must have died very suddenly, but in our hurry to go to press, we must wait for a detailed account of his death and a fitting eulogy on his life until next week.

No death of a deaf-mute not connected with my view of the country have ever felt and mourned more deeply than that of our old friend, Mr. Burnet, and we shall ever miss him as a sincere-hearted friend and a popular and valuable contributor. And we are sure our entire community throughout the country will lament the loss of one of the brightest intellects that ever shone in their midst, and one of the best friends and most gifted, genial and kind-hearted men, who always evinced a deep interest in welfare, and who labored faithfully in their behalf.

The New York Institution mourns the loss of a genuine friend and of an ever-watchful and devout guardian of her trust interests; the profession, one of the noblest members whom those who knew him well loved to honor, and the deaf-mute press will pay suitable tribute to his memory as a writer.

Mr. Burnet had been making preparations to remove to his farm at Livingston, New Jersey, at the end of this month and had built a new house, which must be quite near completion by this time, in which to pass the remainder of his declining years.

But for this week we will say that

"To those who knew him not, no words can speak; And those who knew him well, know words are weak."

We tender to his relatives, and especially to his bereaved, sorrowing and loving wife, the warmest sympathies and condolences which friends can give.

We append the last private letter we received from Mr. Burnet, as we think our readers will be interested in it.

NEW YORK INSTITUTION, June 14, '74.

MY DEAR RIDER.—I have been very busy with teaching and with my new house, which has made me so late in writing the last number. I shall move out to my farm the last of this month. I can then write for you, if you wish, as I shall have more leisure. I can at least promise to write often enough to pay for the paper, as I presume you cannot send it free to deaf-mutes out of the state. If you accept this proposal, send your paper to Livingston, Essex Co., N. J. after the last of this month.

I shall be very glad to leave the Institution and retire to my farm, for I think this an unhealthy neighborhood. My health failed last winter; I recovered it on my farm last vacation. Now it seems to be failing again; I trust to recuperate soon on my farm.

Truly yours,

JOHN R. BURNET.

Literary Budget.

The Hub city has added a new publication to the already circulating American deaf-mute papers under the title head "The Silents," which is published under the auspices of the Boston Deaf-Mute Library Association for which it is to be used as an auxiliary. Subscription price, \$1.25 a year.

Though not a weekly and devoted exclusively to deaf-mute literature, as we wish it were, we welcome it to our list of exchanges and wish it every success.

Service at Albany.

The July service for deaf-mutes will be held on Sunday, the 12th, instead of the 16th, in St. Paul's Church, at 2 P. M. Rev. Dr. Gallaudet will officiate.

Minor Topics.

In several of the Sunday-schools throughout the Union there are classes of deaf-mutes, conducted by intelligent deaf-mute ladies or gentlemen. Notable among these is the class in a Sunday-school at Troy, New York, under the charge of Miss Elmira D. Clapp, a very intelligent young lady and a graduate of the New York Institution. The class has an average attendance of about a dozen, and they are all much interested in the religious instruction. The Superintendent of the Sunday School, Mr. Dachy, with true benevolence and appreciation, has prepared for the especial use of the mutes printed formulas, by which the exercises of the school can be followed in union with those who hear.

With him the eye performs double duty. Not only does all true conception of the appearance of the outer world come to him through this medium, but also the information he can receive beyond the narrow limits of his own experience. Whatever, therefore, will enable him to see more effectively must be of incalculable advantage to him. Instruction in the arts of design will do this more efficiently than any instrumentality, as his attention is thus called to proportion, to details and to effects, in a manner the most pleasing and the most likely to produce a permanent impression.

Assimilating, moreover, with his natural modes of thought as distinguished from those acquired by education, and allied to the language of signs which grows out of these modes of thought, these arts have for him a peculiar interest, and beguile him into the exercise of the qualities of patience and perseverance which stand him in such stead in his encounter with the manifold difficulties which oppose his intellectual advancement.

Ability to use the pencil in this way will be practically useful to him in self-interpretation, when, after leaving the institution, he begins to associate with those who do not understand his signs. If the imperfection of his written phrase, or the dullness or ignorance of those whom he addresses, fail to make it possible to convey an exact conception of his meaning, what could subserve his purpose better than a graphic sketch of the principal features of his communication? or the brilliancy of the experiments of the evening. The chapel was darkened and lots of beautiful but mysterious phenomena in nature made visible. The action of electricity on some of the elements was especially interesting. The burners were at some distance above the platform, but when the lights were out and the room in need of illumination, there was no difficulty in lighting up, the professor did it by simply touching his electric machine.

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JOHN R. BURNET.

Literary Budget.

The Hub city has added a new publication to the already circulating American deaf-mute papers under the title head "The Silents," which is published under the auspices of the Boston Deaf-Mute Library Association for which it is to be used as an auxiliary. Subscription price, \$1.25 a year.

Though not a weekly and devoted exclusively to deaf-mute literature, as we wish it were, we welcome it to our list of exchanges and wish it every success.

A Tribute to Dr. H. P. Peet.

Deaf, thou badest my heart rejoice,
Dumb, thou gavest to me a voice,
Friendless, thou to me madest known
Love surpassing e'en thine own;
Friend of man, thy name is best,
Friend of God, behold thy rest!

—New York Report.

Art Instruction of the Deaf.

Proficiency in this respect (drawing), on the part of a deaf-mute, is not to be regarded in the light of a mere accomplishment, having as its object the refinement of his taste and his advancement in social appreciation; nor as a mere resource to increase his enjoyment of nature, and to enable him to preserve mementoes of interesting scenes; *** but it is a positive element in his intellectual development and in his prospective value to society.

With him the eye performs double duty. Not only does all true conception of the appearance of the outer world come to him through this medium, but also the information he can receive beyond the narrow limits of his own experience. Whatever, therefore, will enable him to see more effectively must be of incalculable advantage to him. Instruction in the arts of design will do this more efficiently than any instrumentality, as his attention is thus called to proportion, to details and to effects, in a manner the most pleasing and the most likely to produce a permanent impression.

Assimilating, moreover, with his natural modes of thought as distinguished from those acquired by education, and allied to the language of signs which grows out of these modes of thought, these arts have for him a peculiar interest, and beguile him into the exercise of the qualities of patience and perseverance which stand him in such stead in his encounter with the manifold difficulties which oppose his intellectual advancement.

Ability to use the pencil in this way will be practically useful to him in self-interpretation, when, after leaving the institution, he begins to associate with those who do not understand his signs. If the imperfection of his written phrase, or the dullness or ignorance of those whom he addresses, fail to make it possible to convey an exact conception of his meaning, what could subserve his purpose better than a graphic sketch of the principal features of his communication?

or the brilliancy of the experiments of the evening. The chapel was darkened and lots of beautiful but mysterious phenomena in nature made visible. The action of electricity on some of the elements was especially interesting. The burners were at some distance above the platform, but when the lights were out and the room in need of illumination, there was no difficulty in lighting up, the professor did it by simply touching his electric machine.

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